325 BC

A Greek named PYTHEUS
penetrated the Arctic Circle
and returned about 325 BC
to MASSILIA, the Greek Colony
at the site of Marseilles.
He had sailed westward in the
mediterranean, passed through the
Strait of Gibraltar and headed
north, reaching England and

325 BC

Greek Astronomer geographer PYTHEAS makes 1st great scientific voyage of marine exploration. Sailing north to "thule", he uses astronomical measurements to work out a way of determining latitude and proposes the idea that tidal movements are influenced by the moon.

325BC

Near Patala on the Indus he
split his army. Alexander's boyhood
friend NEARCHUS sailed from the
Indian Ocean into the Persian
Gulf

325 BC

Alexander led the rest
across Pakistani Gedrosia desert
the march took 60 days. Most
women, children, and pack animals
drowned in a flash flood.
60,000 lives were lost.
About 85,000 people started.

Tidal effect of the moon
first proposed c 325 BC by
Greek geographer Pytheas
after observing tides of the
Atlantic Ocean

Alexander, from the mouth of the Indus, marched across BALUCHISTAN (Aug 325 BC) to PURA, losing (it is said) more than half of his force. Upon getting back to Susa, he married STATIRA, daughter of Darius, and PARYSATIS, daughter of OCHUS, to set his soldiers an example in the fusion of the races, which was the great object of his policy.

325 Bc

Capture of MULTAN.
Voyage of NEARCHUS.

Alexander's army & fleet went down the INDUS R.

NEARCHUS, his Admiral described entrance to Persian Gulf.

C 325 BC

Callippic period

Calippus of CYZICUS (c 370 - 300 BC)
Essentially a cycle of 4 metonic
periods and made use of the fact
that 365.25 d/yr is more precise
value for the tropical yr then 365 d

yr was $(4)(235) = 940$ lunar months

but instead of 440 hollow & 500 full
mos, calippus adopted 441 hollow and
499 full (ava)

$(441)(2a) + (499)(30) = 27,759 \text{ days}$

$$\frac{27,759 \text{ d}}{(19)(4)} \text{ gives } 365.25 \text{ days exactly}$$

Thus 940 lunar mo fits precisely
76 tropical years of 365.25 days

Sugar was found in
India by NEARCHUS,
admiral of Alexander

The Greek kings of BACTRIA
included part of India in their
realm until driven out by
SCYTHIAN invaders.

325BC

Alexander crossed the GEDROSIA
DESERT

325 BC

Voyage of NEARCHUS.

325 BC

When Rome took control of Naples and made that city an ally, the Samnite war broke out. The Samnites had only a loose federation for they lived in many different valleys

C 325 BC

Alexander the Great was
in MOHENJO-DARO India.